MEMBERS OF CONGRESS. As far as we can ascertain, the following named members of Congress have arrived in Washington: Hons. Josse D. Bright, W.W. Valk, A. M. C. Pennington, J. B. Macy, J. Harlan, T. F. Bowie, P. Walker, J. S. Carlisle, John Hickman, George W. Jones, J. W. Whitfield, Charles J. Faulkner, Samuel Brenton, Wm. A. Richardson, J. J. Pearce, J. Knight, S. A. Smith, John Slidell, John H. Savage, L. Trumbull, S. S. Morrill, J. Williams, A. H. Greenwood, J. W. Denver, John Sherman, S. A. Purviance, B. F. Lester, Schuyler Colfax, J. M. Elliott, T. L. Clingman, Wm. Smith, Richard

ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS.

and probably others.

Brodhead, William R. Smith, J. Billinghurst,

- Pelton, Alex. H. Stephens, E. G. Reade,

The various newspapers of the country are filled with ingenious speculations as to the probable organization of the House of Representatives. Such speculations, however, while they may amuse readers, cannot be relied on with any degree of confidence. The perplexed condition of the representative body, composed as it is of three several parties, makes it impossible to foretell with accuracy any result. Then, again, the large number of gentlemen whose names have been mentioned in connection with the offices to be filled, many of whom are gentlemen of high standing, and large influence, still farther complicates the matter, and increases the perplexity. How Congress will be organized, and who will be elected to fill the prominent posts, we must patiently wait for the future to disclose. Yet, after all, the House will no doubt be organized in some way or other, and that within a reasonable time after

We have learned that the large class of very patriotic, unselfish and disinterested men known as "outsiders," are more than ordinarily busy in arranging for the organization of Congress, and the distribution of the offices, just as though Congress was wanting in the requisite intelligence for doing so. This effort, which has been going on for some years past to get up an outside control over Congress-a control to be exercised, too, by men who, in many instances have no sort of standing at home or abroad, who could not be elected constables by those who know them best, is an outrage on Congress and on the constituent body. We believe that the men who engage in this effort are generally men broken down in character and fortunes, men who have no particular places of residence, and who consequently are deprived of the privilege of voting in any of the State elections. They live "about in spots." They are here to-day, there to-morrow. When Congress meets they come from their wanderings, and settle down in the hotels and boarding houses, like a great swarm of bees.

We repeat, it is an outrage on Congress and on the suffragans of the various States of this Union, who elect their representatives, that an outside, self-constituted, controlling body should presume to direct what Congress shall, and

"WHAT THE ELECTION PROVES."

It proves most incontestably that the editorial recommendations of the Enquirer, Times, Post, Tribune, and other papers of similar sentiments, was most significantly and emphatically disregarded by the intelligent and with political manœuvring, cannot form any REVOLUTIONARY SYMPTOMS IN ENGpatriotic citizens of the city of New York. A adequate conception of the amount of in more "beggarly account of empty boxes" was never seen than was exhibited by the few straggling votes given to the party represented by these papers. The Black Republican party represented by them, was the only party which gave a direct and single issue, permitting every other shade and color full companionship, if tains an account of a great slaughter among only they concurred upon the single point of the Chinese fleets in the Gulf of Pechili by issue. The Softs had such I will and I won't. I shall and I shan't platform, that people shun. The vessels destroyed are reported to could hardly tell whether their own particular be pirates; but the Friend of Ching states views were represented or not. The purpose of the Hards being mainly to show that the Softs were but a small minority of the people of New York, did not excite much zeal, although their platform had national timber in it. The Know nothings had principles in their platform which deterred many from its support, who partially agreed with them.

But the Black Republican party entered upon the race disencumbered of every right, stripped to the buff, bold in confidence of triumph over its heavily-burdened antagonists. cers were killed. It had nothing in its platform to deter any one from its support, but everything which could stimulate every supporter of its creed to zealone effort.

Nothing can be clearer than that not one of all the two hundred thousand voters who remained away from the polls, was of the Black Republican stamp. Their fuglemen played but a single tune, and that in perfect harmony; it was "Sambo come" from Buffalo to Albany, and Albany to New York. There was bass, soprano, tenor, contralto, and baritone, but all attuned to harmony and playing the same tune. Placing the delinquent voters where inevitably they must be, it gives a majority against the Black Republican party (out of five hundred thousand votes) of three hundred and fiftyeight thousand votes. This indubitably is the real state of public feeling in New York upon the issue presented by the Black Republican party. It is crushing truth which excuses the Enquirer to seek so quickly and so engerly to escape to some other camp. But it has so entirely mixed itself up with that party, that its odor will stick to it for some time, rendering it of person and property, and that in the obser- would endeavor to inculcate the valued admoa rather unsavory neighbor to any party it may approach. Besides this "peculiar" odor, there is the unlacky recollection of its general history, that it has always been more formidable to its friends than its foes. It has the habit of shooting over the house and hitting a brother.

nen. The Baltimore American of yesterday

"M'lle Rachel arrived in this city yesterday, accompanied by her father and sister, and took rooms at the Gilmore House. We regret that illness prevents her appearance here, and will cause her to leave at once for Havana.

THE TRIBUNE. tory by certain persons professing to be the This paper says: "The advocates of slav peculiar friends of freedom, is at a variance with all law, and entirely subversive of good breeding and the slave trade are wont to express great sensitiveness and anxiety in view order, is practical nullification, rebellious and treasonous, and should be frowned upon and of a propensity which they sometimes discover enounced by every lover of civil liberty and

tention to purifying the great centre of abomi-

nations in the atmosphere of which it lives,

and allow New Jersey to correct the evils that

At this and similar suggestions the Tribun

takes fire. Its every effort in New York hav-

ing proved fruitless, its history being a history

at its home work, and seeks abroad that suc-

cess which it has never achieved where it is

schoolmaster, but the contrast between its pre-

tensions and the results, were as the laboring

of a mountain and the birth of a mouse. Its

step from the sublime to the ridiculous was

sudden and single, and its subsequent course

was the floundering in the mire of contempt.

Its editorials are mere ravings, having in

them little that good sense or humanity can

endorse. The Tribune altogether misconceived

the motive which causes people from every

CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

The Boston Courier (National Whig) as

nounces the election of our old friend Colonel

P. Riley, as one of the delegates of the De

Democratic National Convention.

The Democracy of the fourth Congressions

and Roxbury, held a meeting in this city, last

evening, and nominated Patrick Riley, esq., of

ward seven, and Isaac Adams, esq., of ward

twelve, as delegates to the Democratic National

Convention, which is to be holden at Cincin-

nati in May next. Colonel Riley is a Demo-

crat of the hardest kind of shell, and is one of

those who believe that-Dulce et decorum est

pro patriu mori. He is of the Dickinson school

of politics, out and out; and accepts Judge

oodbury's as the true definition of the prin

ciples of the Democratic party. Colonel Adams

likewise a sound Democrat; and, what i

The cause of the Democracy will be well

cared for at Cincinnati, when such incorrupt

able Democrats have the interests of the party

confided to them. Mr. Riley is one of those

men whose sentiments do honor to their pa

triotism, and the generosity of a lofty magna-

Our hotels and streets already begin to

wear a bustling appearance. Members of both

Houses of Congress are daily arriving. That

numerous class of persons known as the Wash

ington correspondents of the distant press are

fast taking their accustomed places, and indus-

triously furnishing the journals with which

they correspond, with every variety of rumor.

gossip and news. That still more numerous

class of men, denominated office-seekers, are

assembling in unusual numbers. There is also

an unusually large number of outside wire-

workers, and managers, whose special business

it is to direct and control the affairs of the na-

tion. Besides these, many strangers are

tance from this metropolis, and unacquainted

LATE FROM CHINA.

of China of September 15. This paper con-

the British sloop Bittern and steamer Paou-

that it does not appear whether they were as-

sembled for piratical or political purposes be-

The United States ship Macedonian was re

Things in Kansas.

tion upon the people.

cannot be gainsaid:

vill maintain the same at all hazards.

II. That in every government, monarchical,

III. That we hold the doctrine to be strictly

true, that no man or set of men are at liberty

to resist a law passed by a legislative body

legally organized, unless they choose by their

actions to constitute themselves rebels, and

take all the consequences that legitimately fol-

low the failure of a revolution.

IV. That the course pursued in this Terri

The English overland mail arrived at South

triuging that is now going on here.

still a grander compliment, he invented the press upon which this paper was printed.

strict, which includes the six southerly wards

quarter to repudiate the interloping Tribune.

may infest her body politic."

in the Tribune, to take cognizance of matters the prosperity of the Union. which interest the nation at large;" that it V. That the admission of Andrew H. Reeder has recommendations to attend to local matto a seat in the next Congress of the United States, would, in our opinion, be a violation of all law and precedent, and would have a ten ters, to reform evils under its own eye, and within its own reach. Thus the Trenton Gadency to encourage the violation of the law and zette, of New Jersey, gently suggests to it: "We order of good government, and would be outrage upon the citizens of Kansas. trust that the Tribune will hereafter devote at-

That the convention lately assembled at Topeka to form a Constitution for the State government, called and elected by, and composed of, members of a political party—the so-called State party—and neither called nor elected by the people of Kansas, would have been a farce if its purposes had not been treaonable; and a constitution presented by such a convention is unworthy the serious consideof unchanging defeats at home, it has sickened ration of freemen, and if presented to Congress as the Constitution of Kansas, should e scouted from its walls as an insult to its in telligence, and an outrage upon our sovereign present in person. It stalked into the Halls of Congress, with all the imposing assurance of a

VII. That we cordially endorse the Kansas Nebraska act, and more especially that part of it which repeals the Missouri Compromise, and enunciates the principle that the people of every Territory, in framing their organic laws, have a right to decide for themselves what do

estic institutions they will or will not have. VIII. That the Kansas-Nebraska bill recognizes the true principles of Republican government; that we feel that we are as at for and capable of self-government as we were when itizens of the States, and as the citizens of other States are; and we denounce any attempt on the part of Congress, or the citizens

of other States to control our domestic affairs. IX. That although, as citizens of a Territory, we can take no part in national politics, yet we-feel ourselves impelled to express our gratitude to the Democrats of the Northern tates for their undeviating support of the great principles of government under all the mocracy, in an appropriate and complimentary abuse which has been heaped upon them.

X. That we deplore the course which has been pursued by some of the newspapers abroad, in the misrepresentations which have been published by them in reference to the political excitement which, it has been alleged. existed here, charging anarchy and confusion as presiding in this Territory to an alarming xtent, and making other gross misstatements a regard to the actual state of affairs here exsting-all of which are calculated to mislead the public abroad, and thereby retard the growth and settlement of the Territory.

XI. That we, the Law and Order party. nion-loving party, and State Rights party Kansas Territory, are fully able, and we pledge ourselves to support and sustain Gov. Shannon in the execution of the laws, and that we feel the utmost confidence in his firmness and

Editors in Parliament.

The press in England certainly cannot com plain that it is not fairly represented in high places. The London Athenœum says: "There are more proprietors, editors, and

correspondents of public journals in the present House of Commons than at any previous period. Among leading debaters in that House are to be found some of the most powerful writers of the day, The Chancellors of the Exchequer are men who have occupied equally distinguished positions in literature, and the Lords Lieutenant of Ireland are elegant essayists, pleasant versifiers, and accomplished authors of diaries. In fact, the distinction and antagonism between the worlds of politics and literature seem fast dying out to the advantage of both, we would fain believe. While the one becomes more enlightened, it is to be hoped the other will gain in robustness and healthi-

arriving, who seem to have no other object 41,000, Le Siecle 36,000, Le Constitutionnel comes to this city, simply for pleasure, twenty Journal des Debates 9,000, L'Assembly Nation- last year's supply. are drawn here by other motives. Simple ale 5,000, L'Union 4,000, and La Gazette de minded, straight-forward persons at a dis- la France 3,000.

Gaillardet, the able correspondent of the Courier des Etats Unis writes thus in allusion to the recent demonstrations in Hyde Park, the Holy Land. The number of parties going London. "The English cabinet is thrown into to the Nile this year is unprecedented. ampton, 9th instant. She' brings the Friend great tribulation by the scenes recently enacted in Hyde Park, where many and able speeches were delivered in opposition to the aristocracy and to capital."

"These are dangerous symptoms. "The English cabinet have also been violently assailed by the radicals, for the expulsion of the political refugees from the Isle of Jersey.' The Daily News denounces the measure as a gross violation of the laws of British hospitality. fore the destruction commenced. Captain Vansittart, the commander of the expedition, and indignantly exclaims, "let the French turned over to the Chinese authorities forty-six alliance perish a thousand times rather than \$147,000,000-thus: Chinese that surrendered to the British flag, sacrifice so holy a principle." Oh! England, who will be sure of torture and death. It also how art thou fallen-dictated to by thy quonstates that an army of forty thousand imperialdam special constable.

ists, led by Chun and Whoo, were defeated by Mr. Dickinson and the Boston Anti-Slavethe rebels in the district of Wai-choo, northry Society. east of Canton. In this engagement four offi-

BINGHAMPTON, Oct. 16, 1855. GENTLEMEN-Your favor of the 27th ult. inviting me to deliver one of a contemplated ported as having fifty-five men on the sick list. course of lectures on the subject of slavery, at the Tremont Temple, in Boston, the ensuing season, reached here during my attendance The Freesoil Convention at Topeka, in Kanupon a neighboring circuit, and I avail myself sas, has adjourned, after adopting a constitu- of the earliest moment, consistent with prestion, in violation of all precedent and law. sing engagements since my return, to acknow-Disregarding the official action of the regularly ledge the honor extended me, and to explain organized Legislature, they have set up a

the cause of delay in answering.

I have considered the subject of your invihigher law," and, in a spirit of usurpation tation with much anxiety, and, upon the whole, and anarchy, seek to nullify all legal pro- am constrained by convictions of duty to decline it. To lecture upon this disturbing subceedings and to foist their own monstrous aborject, unless it is proposed to act upon it, would seem to be a barren and profitless gratuity; On the other hand, the friends of law and and if action is proposed, it must have relation order in Kansas have held a convention at to the domestic concerns of our sovereign Leavenworth, with Governor Wilson Shannon equals, with which we have no right to interfere. They left this question in other times, as their President. They adopted the followaccording to the true sense of the Constitution, ing resolutions, whose dignity, soundness and to the people of New York and Massachusetts, conclusive adhesion to justice, right, and the with all its responsibilities and irritations, to dispose of in their own good time and manner; form and spirit of our republican institutions, I. Resolved, That the people here assembled mined long since to leave this question where believing the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, are nvitation, I would choose for my theme "The sufficient for the protection of our rights, both nitions of the Father of our Country upon secvance of the same, are vested our only hopes of security for liberty and the Union, and we tional disturbances. Lest, however, a formal ecture, as proposed by your course, even invoking non-intervention in the affairs of soveraristocratic, democratic or republican, the eign States, might be construed into an admisliberty, the life and the property of no in-dividual is safe unless the laws passed by on that it was an open question, and that by the same rule others might arraign and assail, the properly constituted authorities, are strictly to preserve the public peace by declining to

> the honor to be, your obedient servant, D. S. DICKINSON. Dr. Stone and others, Committee, &c.

take part in the proposed discussion. I have

BO. Counterfeit \$50 bills on the Augusta branch of the Bank of Georgia are in circula-

Mr. Buchanan and the London Times.

The following is a copy of the contradiction forwarded by Mr. Buchanan, the American minister at London, to the editors of the London Times, in refutation of the article which appeared in that paper charging him with having made certain assurances to the members of the British ministry on the subject of the war with Russia, and especially in relation to the British enlistments in this country for the

"The American minister presents his com aliments to the editors of the Times, and assures them that they have been 'misinformed' with respect to the expressions and conduct attributed to him in their leading article of this morning. Always mindful of the neutrality of his government, which he fully approves, it was with deep regret he learned, as he first did from Washington, that attempts were made in the United States to recruit soldiers, for the British army, because he felt confident that these attempts would tend to weaken the friendly relations between the two countries, which it has been his ardent desire, ever since his arrival in England, to cherish and promote.

"The American minister can, of course, enter into no discussion in the public journals of questions between the two governments, or state what is or what is not contained in any correspondence which may have arisen out o hese questions; but he has felt it due both to the Times and himself to make this prompt cor-

"56 Harley street, London, Nov. 1, 1855."

LATE FROM MEXICO. The steamer Orizaba arrived at New Oreans, November 26, bringing dates to the 18th astant. A despatch states that Alvarez had entered the city at the head of five thousand men, and was quietly received, the garrison having previously evacuated the place. The seat of government would be permanently removed to Boleno d'Hidalga, on the 17th of February. The best feeling existed between Alvarez and Viduri. General Urago had been appointed Minister to Prussia. Sciato had resigned the post of Secretary of the Treasury.

The Hon. Francis Mallory, President of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, was on Monday last elected a delegate to represent Norfolk city in the next General Assembly of Virginia. The election was a special one, ordered by the Governor of Virginia, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of the lamented William D. Roberts. Mr. Mallory had no opposition, and the election passed off quietly.

South Carolina Legislature.

The Legislature of South Carolina met a Columbia on Monday last. The Governor's message was submitted on Tuesday. It is a short document, devoted chiefly to State affairs.

Americans in Greece.

A letter dated Athens, Greece, October 8th, after announcing the arrival of Roger A. Pryor, esq., the United States Commissioner, says:

"Mr. Pryor has made a most favorable im pression upon all who have seen him. He has on his work.

"Mr. de Leon, United States Consul General f Egypt, Rev. C. N. Righter, Bible Agent for the Levant, Rev. Abel Stevens of New York, Mr. Lyman of Boston, and Mr. Draper, are here, so that our American society is greatly enlarged, and we are enjoying it exceedingly.

The Rise in Sugars.

It appears that sugars had gone up in Eng and within a week, at last dates, 6s. a 7s. the hundred, equal to 11 a 14 cents here. Coffee is also reported in quick demand. In the ar-The ten daily political journals of Paris have ticle of sugar in England, the cost to the couna total circulation of 161,000, viz:—La Press try, at present prices, of its supply for the wheat. The requirements of the kingdom last to him. Finally, the master, amid the intense wheat. than pleasure. Yet, after all, where one man 26,000, Le Pays 16,000, La Patrie 17,000, Le £7,000,000 sterling, in excess of the cost of

Americans in Europe.

The New York Times has the following from a Paris correspondent :

" Mr. Fillmore, ex-President, and Dr. Foote of Buffalo, have just arrived in the city from the north, and are making arrangements to "Miss Dix, the well known philanthropist,

has just arrived in Paris, in company with Dr. Parish and lady of Philadelphia, and is making preparations to visit the charitable institutions

"Dr. Parker, Commissioner to China, and

Purchase of Grain. The United States Economist thinks that the

foreign governments named will be compelled to make purchases of grain to the extent of

	Total.	From United States.
Great Britain	875,000,000	\$23,000,000
France	60,000,000	30,000,000
Prussia		3,590,000
Rome	2,000,000	2,000,000
\$147,000,000		959 500 000

The Book Trade of the United States. The American Publishers' Circular, in the ourse of an article on the book trade, makes his statement:

Whatever in the shape of a book is printed ere, will find a market, if at all respectably en thousand copies of the best work of fiction, at least, four centuries of a growing civilization; it may startle the uninitiated to be informed, that, with but a little more than fifty years behind us, since Matthew Carey gave the first impulse to the sale of books, to dispose of fifty thousand copies, of any moderately good book, is among he ordinary events which every American publisher deems himself entitled to anticipate: and that such a sale (if the work is meritorious, will not surprise any intelligent man.

So rapid, and so great has been the demand for books in the United States, that some of and may we not, in the same confiding spirit, the leading publishing houses in this city, leave it to those upon whom it rests? Deteran unexampled amount of business in iron and the Constitution left it, were I to accept your red sand-stone palaces, commenced business, certainly not much more than thirty years ago Duty of the People of these Free States," and with 'a feeble beginning' and, probably, small capital! And the same assertion will, we think, hold true, in substance, in relation to the first houses in Boston and Philadelphia. When we look back at the condition of the publisher at book in sheets, trot around to the booksellers, aquiring how many copies they would require, compare with that the present opulence I have determined that I shall best contribute and independence—the extent of the establishments, variety and number of publications, owned and issued by the Harpers and the are fabulous! However this may sound, it is, in fact, no exaggeration."

are selling for five cents a bushel

Court of Claims

MONDAY, November 26 .- The court met at 11 o'clock. The judges were all present. The argument in the privateer Armstrong ease (adjourned over from Friday) was resumed by the Solicitor, who concluded his remarks. Charles O'Conor, esq., of New York, will follow

with his argument to-morrow. Charles O'Conor, e.q., of New York, was sworn an attorney of this court.

The following named gentlemen (in additio o those already appointed) were appointed commissioners to take testimony in the several Maine.-James L. Child, Augusta.

New Hampshire,-Charles W. Woodma

Connecticut.-David J. Peck, New Haven. New York.-Malcolm Campbell, John Liv igston, and Frederick W. King, New York; strikingly advanced in ease and comfort. lenry T. Walbridge, Saratoga, R. T. Trowbridge, Syracuse; and A. Conklin, Buffalo. Pennsylvania.—Arthur M. Burton and John . Grier, Philadelphia.

Ohio .- John L. Pendry, Cincinnati; and Amos Layman, Marrietta. Illinois.-William G. Bowman, Shawnee

Indiana.—Salmon A. Buell, Indianapolis nd William R. Bowes, Michigan city. Wisconsin.-Michael McLaughlin, Dubuque Kansas.-James H. Lane, Benjamin T. Simions, Daniel A. N. Grover, and Allen T

Tibbitts, Lawrence city.
Minnesota.—Henry J. Horn, St. Paul and J. Noah, Mendota. California .- William G. Morris and William McDougall, San Francisco. Cherokee Nation .- George Butler, Tahl

mah.

ian. New Mexico—Augustus De Marle, Santa Fe. Washington Territory.—Charles H. Mason. Virginia.—John C. Moncure, Fredericks urg; G. W. Hansbrough, Pruntytown; and William L. Clark, jr., Winchester. South Carolina.—Robert Cogdell Gilchrist South Carolina.—Robert Cand Thomas Frost, Charleston.

Georgia.-Seymour R. Bonner and Michael Clarke, Columbus. Kentucky .- John O. Bullock, Louisville. Mississippi - Terence McGowan, Rankin

Missouri.-Elisha B. Jeffreys, Union, Frank n county. Alabama.-Robert Christian, Perry county Louisiana .- Richard P. Harrison, New Or

Texas,-Phineas De Cordoon, Theophilus; Allan Jones, William P. de Normandi and Willis L. Robards, Austin; and E. P. Hunt, Arkansas .- John Carnal, Fort Smith : Orville

ennings, Washington, Hampstead county. Florida.-Edward Bissell, Jacksonville. The court adjourned to 11 o'clock to-me

From the Baltimore Sun. The Bread Question. The grain advices from Europe by

Canada are deemed very important. The continued rise in wheat, not only in England and France, but in Germany, excites more than usual attention. So far us the English harvest of 1855 is concerned, a letter of Mr. John highest legal tribunal in the Commonwealth. Caird, claiming that the deficiency is incon dined with the King of Greece, and entered up siderable, has been taken up by the London Daily News and other authorities, with the view of refuting it. The average price at Mark Lane, the week the Canada sailed, was 2s the quarter higher than on the previous Mon day. The English millers were the principal buyers. They number, throughout the kingdom, 37,268, and it is held to be a gross absurdity to suppose that this large class would not struggle against the advance in price, it they could prevent it, or if their own knowledge the English crop did not influence them to year were twenty-four millions bushels, or three millions imperial quarters. For the first two months after the harvest the average perquarter was 56s 10d. This year the average since the harvest is 76s 6d. The average since January is 76s 5d, and it is likely to amount to 78s before the end of December. The same authority says:

"Now, it is plain that the present war was certainly not the first nor the main cause of the great rise in the price of wheat, for in February, 1854, it was 80s 10d. In November, 1853, it stood at 72s 5d. Those high prices were not caused by the war, which only begun in March, 1854. After the war was declared in September 1854, the price was 56s 7d. Nor can the war have affected the price in Prussia, which has lately been buying corn in England, and proposes to reduce the import duties in the Zollverein that her people may be fed. Mr. Harris, are also in town on their way to Even in 1853 the average price of wheat in Prussia was 54s 9d, being 13s 11d above the average of the previous 25 years, and it has since continually risen. Last year, too, the price of wheat was quite as high in the United states as in England; and it was not affected by the war. In truth a general rise has taken place in the price of corn throughout Europe. and, we may say, throughout the world, which must not be lightly passed over, or treated as a momentary deviation from the ordinary price to be corrected by some petty municipal or imperial regulations.

The causes of changes are next argued out by the writer, as relating mainly to the effect of the commercial activity of the world, which has been stimulated by the discoveries in California and Australia. The diversions of labor rom agriculture in 1853-54, in the United States, is adverted to as one of the results of this stimulation. The increase of city population in this country is also mentioned, in connection with the creation of more wealth from ship and railway building, wherewith to buy peritorious. When we remember that to sell and pay for food at enhanced prices. In short, the bread question is treated as a world-wide n Great Britain and Ireland, is among the problem, and the ultimate conclusion arrived a Great Britain and Ireland, is among the imprecedented events in the life of an author at that the dearness which the English people deplore "commences chiefly in the gold disoveries, which have spread an almost mad de light through all society, and have everywhere kindled energy and enterprise." Remarking on these statements, the New York Times

"It is highly probable that the English Gov-ernment, as well as the Imperial rule in France, discovered the true bearing of the harvest results at home earlier in the season than the foregoing speculations. They have, undoubtedly, had their commissaries or agents in the United States for these six weeks past. The money negotiations for the purchase of grain are made through Baring Brothers.

"These movements have anticipated by more than a month the rapid advance in prices and the renewed discussion of the food question in England, as advised by the Canada. The prices have not been quoted so decidedly buoyant, as well as dear, since 1847.

"One of the fortunate results of this state of that period, see him with a copy of his new steady increase in favor of the staple of Indian corn, as a substitute for wheat. trade in corn has increased rapidly, and prices in Liverpool have steadily increased under it. When Sir Robert Peel's bill first opened the English ports to free trade in corn in 1845, 30s. or 32s, for the Indian corn of the United States Appletons, for instance, we almost cease to in Liverpool was considered a highly remune-believe that the stories in the Arabian Nights rating quotation. The latest figures this sea-47s. for mixed lots and 52s. for white, and the quantity which the market is taking is to all appearances unlimited-at all events, In Madison, Iowa, apples, it is stated, quite equal to the present ability of our seabelling for five cents a bushel.

The Invasion of Ireland.

Earle of Carlisle, Lord-lieutenant Ireland, has been making a speech at Belfast, in the course of which he made the following allusion to the invasion of Ireland by the United

"The condition of Ireland is at present such on the whole, as gives rise in my mind to the strongest feeling of satisfaction and of hope. There is generally a manifest decrease of outrage and crime, with one or two occasional nideous exceptions, sufficient to warm us, where human conduct is concerned, never to presume. Agriculture is undergoing an immense develop-ment, and it must be the task of many of you gentlemen, to see that our manufacturing processes exhibit the same progress. New schools of education, new colleges of learning, new temples of religion, are multiplying on every

The general condition of the people is are better fed, they are better clad, there is an infinitely greater proportion of shoes and stockings (laughter) than when I was here last, and the new complaint of Ireland is that there are almost too few to work and too few mouths to

"I have heard, indeed, lately something of new arrivals being expected in this country from America. Well, then, gentlemen, will they be all Irishmen, returning home to till their fields again, to work their looms again, to kiss their wives and families again? If so, we will heartily bid them welcome, provided they at least come in some moderation. Can it be that they could come, that any could come

here, with any hostile intention?
"I feel sure that the good sense, as well as the good feeling, of all true-hearted Irishmen or Americans, would repudiate the monstrous supposition. (Loud cheers.) If, contrary to all expectation and all reason, they would come, I ought not to say that they would not be as welcome as the others; but of this I feel content—that the Antrim Rifles, whom I left Dublin, and the North Down Rifles, whom I find in Belfast, will be able to give a very good account of them. But we will not let such monstrous images mar our social har-mony, and I would rather leave you with bright impressions about you of successful commerce. rewarded industry, restored peace, and extendng civilization.

Interesting Case. A case of considerable interest was decided

on Wednesday in the circuit court at Richmond, Virginia, Judge 'Meredith presiding. The details are as follows:

"Some time ago Mr. John C. Hobson, of Richmond, sent an order to the office of the magnetic telegraph, to be transmitted to a house in New Orleans, for 500 bales of cotton. In due time the order was, filled, but, to Mr. Hobson's astonishment, he received 2,500 bales. The error, it is alleged, was made in the transmission of the message, and to re-cover the loss sustained, Mr. Hobson brought suit against the Telegraph Company. case was argued on Wednesday by J. M. Patton and William H. Macfarland, esqrs., for the plaintiff, and John H. Gilmer, esq., for the defendants, and given to a jury for decision. The result was a verdict against the Telegraph Company for \$7,300 damages. An appeal was taken, and the case will be carried before the

The Colossal Washington Monument.

The casting of the horse for this monument, at Munich, is one of the great feats of modern foundry, as fifteen tons of bronze had to be melted and kept in a state of fluidity. For several days and nights previously a large fire was at these huge masses, which required to be stirred at times. When the bronze was liquified, an ultimate essay was made in a small trial cast, and to heighten the color some more copper was added. Successively all the chamers through which the metal had to flow in the form were cleared of the coal with which they Daily News contends, to maintain that the 303,720 farmers of Great Britain have entered into a combination to keep up the price of wheat. The requirements of the kingdom lest to him. Finally, the master examined all the master examined all the master examined all the air spiracles and the issues of the metal; the props of the tubes were then placed, and thirty-seven volumes. The first edition of many of them is exhausted, and I am now reprinting and stereotypics them. expectation of the many art amateurs present, pronounced the words "In the name of God," and then three mighty strokes opened the fiery gulf, out of which the glowing metal flowed in a circuit to the large form. The sight was magnificent, and in the little sea of fire stood the master, and gave his commands about the successive opening of the props. Hot vapor poured from the air spiracles; the metal boiled in waves; still, no decision yet, as the influx of the bronze in the very veins of the figure could be but slow. At once flaming showers jumped out of the air conduits, and the master proclaimed the cast to have succeeded. A loud cheer followed, when the master approached Mr. Crawford, the artist of the Washington Monument, to congratulate him upon this success. Another cheer was given to M. de Miller, the chief of the royal foundry of Munich, who had personally conducted the work .- The Builde

Old and New Members to Congress. It is said that the 234 members elected to the next House of Representatives are divided as follows between old and new:

New, Old. Alabama sends... 2 5 N. Jersey sends. 3 2 Arkansas, 1 New Yo k,....23 10 North Carolina, 4 4 linois,.... 2 Onio,.....12 Indiana, Pennsylvania ... 17 Kentucky,..... 7 Rhode Island ... Maine, 8 Massachusetts, ... 9 Tennessee 3 Texas Mississippi,.... 3 Vermont, 2 Missouri,.... 1 6 Virginia..... 1 2

California, Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, New Hampshire and Wisconsin send all new member South Carolina sends all old members.

In noticing this fact the New York Expres (whose editor is an ex-M. C.) remarks that South Carolina, with her old members, Tennessee, with seven old ones, and Virginia with twelve, have an enormous advantage over all green hands, for one old member of wit and worth equals ten green ones of like wit and worth. To be efficient in Congress at all—not as a spouter, but as a worker, with power-as least four years apprenticeship is indispensably necessary. For the first session a new member hardly knows his heels from his head-in practical matters-and ten times to one he will be out of order, rather than in order, when he wishes to accomplish anything, till he has at least two years' training.

A neighbor of ours informs us of a singular and interesting attachment which has sprung

up between a roster and a kitten on his premises The rooster is a large handsome looking fowl. but young and rather inexperienced in the ways of the world, and who would ere this have met with a catastrophe at the hands of the cook, had he not very opportunely met with a cat, or rather a handsome and pretty well advanced kitten, between which and the aforesaid 100ster a very warm and unnatural attachment seems to exhist. They are hardly ever separate day or night, and may be seen kissing the question to American agriculture is the steady increase in favor of the staple of Indian as much satisfied with each other as if really engaged, and the happy day set which is to make them twain of one hair or feather. At night the kitten goes upon the roost with its fieged lord, evidently evincing a desire to con-form as much as possible to his habits of life. Whether the kitten will attempt any further conformity, remains to be seen. As there should always be some yielding on both sides, we think the rooster will most likely learn to catch mice. But whatever may bereafter take place, it is certainly interesting to witness the present manifestations of so strange an attachment.—Dayton Journal,

THE GLOBE:

ficial Organ of Congress and Newspaper for the People. I address my annual circular to the public, ap-

prising it that the Globe will renew its reports of the Congressional Debates at the next session of Congress. It is hardly necessary to say that the proceedings of the next Congress will be of vast import to the country. The issues which have been made in relation to slavery, connected with gress in relation to the nomination of presidentia candidates, will give intense excitement to the candidates, will give intense excitement to the
next session, which will be communicated to the
public. Whatever is debated in Congress will be
debated everywhere. The importance of official
reports cannot, therefore, be too highly estimated.
The country will pass upon the proceedings of
Congress as they progress, and public opinion, if
properly informed, will have a salutary influence
upon the result.

The Daily Globe will be printed on a double
royal sheet at eleven o'clock every morning ex-

The Daily Globe will be printed on a double royal sheet at eleven o'clock every morning, except Sunday, and will contain all the messages of the President of the United States; the reports of the Executive Departments; the entire proceedings of Congress; the laws passed during the session; and the news by telegraph and from other sources up to the hour of going to press. The debates in Congress frequently fill thirty, forty, fifty, and sometimes more than a hundred columns a day. Whenever they make more than twenty-eight columns a day, extra sheets are printed.

Tuesday's Congressional Globe will be published every Tuesday moraing, and contain the proceedings of Congress in a condensed form; the current news of the day, and such editorial comment upon the times as may be decmed suitab to the character of the paper. When the debates of a week cannot be condensed into twenty columns, and leave eight columns of the sheet for other matter and advertisements, an extra sheet will be printed. .

The Congressional Globe will be the revised edition of the proceedings contained in the Daily Globe, and the laws passed during the session printed in book form on a royal quarto page, and will, probably, make four volumes of nine hundred pages each. The last volume of the four will be an APPENDIX, which will contain such speeches as are written out by the members themselves with a series of the contain such speeches as are written out by the members themselves with the contain such series with series selves, with such deferred proceedings as necessarily accompany them. Complete indexes will be made out and forwarded to subscribers soon after the end of the session. If a subscriber shall lose any numbers, they will be supplied at the rate of three cents for sixteen pages.

It is admitted by every converted index whose

rate of three cents for sixteen pages.

It is admitted by every connectent judge, whose opinion I have heard expressed on the subject, that the debates of Congress are better reported, and sold lower than those of any other legislative body. A calculation which I made for the Senate of the United States in April, 1854, shows that Congress pays me for reporting and publishing Congress pays me for reporting and publishing its debates in the Duily Globe, and then in the its debates in the Daily Globe, and then in the Congressional Globe and Appendix, only one eleventh the rate charged in England for publishing the debates of Parliament, and about one seventh the average rate paid by the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Kentucky, (which are all the States in which the prices paid had then been ascertained.) for publishing their debates in book form only. The debates of Congress are offered to subscribers, in this Prospectus, for about one half the price paid for them by Congress—the expense of reporting, and then Congress—the expense of reporting, and the publishing them in the Daily Globe to enable members to revise their remarks for the Congressional Globe and Appendix, are all paid for by Congress, and do not form any part of the \$6 which an individual pays for them. Calculations showing the prices paid for debates are printed on the fourth page of the paper.

To facilitate the circulation of the Congressional

Globe and cheapen it to subscribers, Congress passed a joint resolution making it free of postage, I annex it, as the law may not be accessible to postmasters generally:

"Joint Resolution providing for the distribution of the Laws of Congress and the Debates thereon. "With a view to the cheap circulation of the aws of Congress and the debates contributing to the true interpretation thereof, and to make free the communication between the representative

and constituent bodies:

"Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That from and after the present session of Congress, the Congressional Globe and Appendix, which contain the laws and the debates thereon, shall pass free through the mails so long as the same shall be published by order of Con-gress: Provided. That nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the circulation of the Daily Globe free of postage."

and stereotyping them. They cannot be afforded \$7 50 a volume. Should any sul scriber wish the back numbers, they will be for-

TERMS. Daily Globe, one year \$10 00 during the session..... WEEKLY GLOBE, one year...... 2 00 during the session.....
Congressional Globe and Appendix, dur-

AND APPENDIX will be sent for...... 10 00
Payments required in advance, invariably.
Bank notes, current where a subscriber resides, eccived at par. The whole or any part of a re mittance may be made in postage stamps. The money should be in this city by the first Monday in next December, the day fixed for the meeting Congress.

Heretofore I have sent the Daily Globe to those papers that published my Prospectus. I cannot afford to do so any longer, as the papers sent for several years past cost me more than all I received for subscriptions out of this city during that time.

JOHN C. RIVES.

Washington, October 2, 1855.

NDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. Another and a very large supply of Warm Under Shirts and Drawers this day opened, of the best quality and at low and uniform prices, at STEVENS'S Sales Room, Nov 15—3tif Brown's Hote

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY
Just received from a sheriff's sale in Phila
delphia, a very large lot of Blank Books, Letter
and Cap Paper, Steel Pens, Faber's Pencils, Mathe matical Instruments, Black Sand, Buff Envelope Paper, Inkstands, Slates, Copy Books and School oks, all of which we will sell low for cash.
GRAY & BALLANTYNE,

SCHONENBERG & THUN. GENERAL AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY, the Collection of Claims, the Procurement of Patents, Bounty Lands, and Pensions. BUREAU OF TRANSLATION

rom the French, Spanish Italian, and German Languages, and for Topographical and other Drawings. No. 4951, 7th Street, Washington City, D. C. Nov 18 tf

MOR THE SPRING TRADE, Gent's Ho-Brown's Hotel, is now opening a fresh and large variety of Gent's Undershirts and Drawers. Also, a large assortment of silk and cotton Half-Hose, plain and fancy.

STEVENS'S
Feb 24—Stif Sales Room, Brown's Hotel.

BROWN AND SHOOK, GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING CHANTS, RICHMOND, VA

And Agents for "Kerr's" "Summerdean" Old Rye, and P. Hanger's "Old Rye" Whisky. Premium All letters promptly answered, and orders filted Feb 20-3m

55 REWARD.—Strayed from the Commons, about 2 weeks since, a small speckle red and white Cow, with one horn half broken off—the other a crump horn. She has a wen or wart on her side, near the flank, about the size of a man's fist. She is marked, but not recollected The above reward will be paid by returning her to the owner, on I street, between 6th and 7th, No.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
W. H. STANFORD, Merchant Tailor, No.
488 Pennss Ivania avenue, four doors west of Third
street, has returned from New York, and is now receiving his new and elegant stock of Goods adapted to fail and winter wear, to which he would respectfully myite the attention of his friends and the public. Returning his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on him, he would assure all that all diligence and care will be taken to fill all orders in his usual elegant style

of fit and finish, at the shortest notice and at the lowest possible prices.

Also, a beautiful stock of Furnishing Goods.

Sep 29—2w3wif